NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - BUFFALO BILL-MARRED THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, 34th at and 3d

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 739 Broadway.-OPERA

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Union square, near Broadway. Fun in a Fog-Old Phil's Burthuay.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY CENTRAL PARK GARDEN .- SUMME NIGHTS' CON-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway. - Science

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, August 31, 1873.

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A HUGE FORGERY OF CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS has been discovered. The extent to which they have been placed on the market. it is feared, will reach two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A man named Williamson is wanted, and a broker named Brown has been arrested. An impression, founded on a long connection with the "street," points to Mr. Brown being an innocent dupe of the abler schemer. The forgery seems to have been ably planned, and the forged bonds were hardly distinguishable from the good ones except by experts. Like many another able villany, it was discovered, however. It is now in the hands of the detectives, whom we would stimulate in their endeavors to unearth a conspiracy fraught with such evil to the commercial community. They have a chance to distinguish themselves. The extent to which the various firms have been victimized it is at present impossible to state. The keenness with which financial men will sorntinize their bonds to-morrow will recall to many the old "wildcat" times, when a sharp detector was necessary to every broker's and banker's office.

in the Country and the Reopening of the Business Season in Town.

The last day of August stands in our calendar of pleasure and business as the closing day of our fashionable summer season in the country, and the 1st of September is established as the reopening of the fall season of active business in town. The fifty-two columns of advertisements which accompany the "reading matter" of this day's HEBALD are a solid and pleasing indication that business is opening with a vim. The HERALD advertising columns are, indeed, unfailing barometers of trade, not only of the city, but of the entire Union. Our summer hotels at the seaside, at the springs, on the great lakes and among the mountains are to a considerable extent open from the 1st of June to the 1st of October; but the regular outpouring from our cities begins only with the oppressive heats of July, and the heavy return tide occurs during the last week of August or the first week of September, according to the season. Practically, therefore, the harvest time of our country caravansaries is limited to the brief period of the two months, July and August, and August is the month upon which these caravansaries depend for their profits. A warm, dry August, running a week or so into September, gives the balance in their accounts on the right side of the ledger, and vice versa with an August of unpropitious fogs. clouds, chilling winds and pitiless equinoctial storms in advance of their appointed season.

By this standard we conjecture that the summer season of 1873 will long be remembered by our country landlords as one of the least profitable, within their recollections, of many years. This season, delayed in the opening by the tardiness of the usual heats of July, and hurried to a close by the unprecedented fogs, clouds, cold winds and storms of this Alaskan August in these lower latitudes, must result in serious losses generally, and in many cases to our country cousins, where "flush times" and large profits were anticipated. During the whole period of last week, by every boat and train from the White Mountains, Newport, Saratoga, Niagara, the Catskills, the mountains and lakes, and from Long Branch and from every point along the Jersey seaboard to Cape May, the masses of baggage brought in and discharged at our railroad depots and river piers, from hour to hour and from day to day, have afforded overwhelming evidence that this stormy August has hurried our health and pleasure seekers from the country back to their homes in town.

But not alone have the delays of this passing summer in rising to the nineties and the cruel storms of August in hastening the return of our moths and butterflies of fashion home ward operated prejudicially upon our summer watering places, for the comparative cheapness and the many attractions of the trip to Europe, including the Vienna Exhibition, to say nothing of the Shah of Persia, have drawn very heavily this season upon the elements which in days gone by built up the grand hotels of Newport and Niagara and made famone the summer charms of the White Mountains and Lake George. All told, perhaps forty millions would not cover the moneys expended and which will be expended by travellers from the United States in Europe, which, in the absence of our transatlantic lines of steamers, would be saved to our own country. But we have so fully discussed this subject and so often suggested the reforms, retrenchment of charges and improvements required at our summer watering places and by our railway companies, to enable them successfully to compete with the attractions of a trip to Europe, that we need not reproduce them here. If their experiences of the passing season and of several seasons past will not serve to enlighten the parties most directly interested they can only be convinced by a continuance of their wasteful outlays and uncertain returns under the old system of foolish extortions.

We pass from the summer season in the country to the fall season of business in town: and here the general inquiry is, What are the prospects for our fall trade? We are glad to ssure our readers, from the merchant prince to the day laborer, that the prospects are encouraging; that the crops of our great staplescotton, wheat, Indian corn, are good, or promise to be beyond the average; that our people have been generally retrenching; that, notwithstanding our heavy imports during the spring, the stocks goods among the retailers throughout the country admit of large replenishments, and that there is general demand for all kinds of goods. In short, profiting from the experience of their "great expectations" of 1872, our traders and business men of all pursuits throughout the country have been comparatively prudent in their ventures. The results are a general condition of solvency and prosperity from which we may reasonably expect a prosperous fall trade. We hear some croakings of an impending financial convulsion, but there are no signs visible to justify such apprehensions. The dangers which did exist some years ago from the extravagances of shoddy and petroleum have passed away, and business and speculations of every description, as they appear to us in a general view, were never under more wholesome restraints than at the present time. We anticipate, therefore, a brisk fall trade, and such a condition of general prosperity in this community and in all our great cities and throughout our great and glorious country, as will very materially lessen the average winter sufferings of our poor and destitute classes, notwithstanding the monopolies which have combined to

run up the prices of coal. With the general return from the country to But now, while we honor own and from pleasure to business our dispensers of the bread of life, our guides and instructors in spiritual affairs are also returning to their various fields of duty in the city. We have had in the North, and, we believe, in the South, a season of camp meetings and country revivals without a precedent in their successes. Round Lake, Ocean Grove and other similar summer communities of the Methodist Church have given many new and wholesome attractions to the institution of the camp meeting which are operating in behalf of the general introduction of this new system of making the summer encampment of the Church a permanent settlement, combining business and recreation, temporal and spiritual affairs. And, while at such places as Saratoga and Long Branch, the holders of real estate have learned that the building of a church, Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile, contributes not less than a race course to a rise in | critics and feuilletonists to regulate taste in

ssured that the ministrations of the Word have become conspicuous among the fashions

even at the seaside and the springs. With the return of our religious teachers to their city flocks we trust they will return strengthened and inspired anew for their good work; that, instead of suffering from the contagion of fashionable pleasures and follies, they will be more fully awakened to the saving of souls. "The Greeks, Mr. Speaker; relief for the Greeks! Have we not the Greeks at our door?" was the inquiry of the famous John Randolph, in Congress, in reference to a bill for the relief of the then struggling people of Greece. So we may say to our spiritual guides and instructors of every sect and creedthey have the Greeks at their doors. And what a field of labor is here before them, in the reformation of the vicious, and in the relief of the destitute and the suffering, and in devising ways and means for carrying into action systematic measures of brotherly love! Next, in the general return of our thousands of health and pleasure seekers from the country to the town, we shall have a restoration of the opera, new life to our theatres and concert and lecture rooms. And here, too, we are promised a prosperous season and a sy one. In short, with the resumption of business and of the stated preaching of the Gospel, we shall have the reopening of the season of fashion and amusements of our fall and winter season, and upon a scale of liberality and enterprise heretofore unknown.

The Frauds Upon the Brooklyn City Treasury.

In the case of the alleged frauds upon the Brooklyn city treasury by the Deputy Treasurer. M. T. Rodman, we see again the evil consequences of placing too much trust in any man who handles vast amounts of money and of the easy, slipshod way in which both city authorities and large financial establishments too often allow their affairs to be managed. The complaint of Mayor Powell, calling for a warrant of arrest for Rodman, and the warrant ssued by Justice Delmar, accuse the Deputy City Treasurer of embezzling and appropriating to his own use a hundred and forty thousand dollars of city money. Yesterday, in default of fifty thousand dollars bail, he was committed to Raymond Street Jail. This is the beginning of the investigation, and there is no telling what developments may be made if the inquiry be a searching one. But, apart from this actual defalcation, it would be nteresting to know how much Rodman or his associates made or lost by using for several vears the millions of money belonging to the city. So irresponsibly did he act, no one attempting to control him or to look into what he was doing with the money, that he was allowed to use the city funds just as if they were his own personal property. But whether man be successful or not in making money out of speculations with funds that do not belong to him and are only held in trust the crime is the same. Most of the defalcations discovered are brought to light by losses in speculation. Criminal as Rodman may be, the other Brooklyn officials who neglected their duty in not protecting the treasury can scarcely be less so, though the law may not reach them. There is a good deal of talk of a ring and damaging exposures to be made, and there is, to say the least, a bad look about the whole affair that gives cause for much suspicion. It is but a short time since the most astounding frauds were exposed in this city, and now the same happens with Brooklyn. In Washington city, lately, and in other cities, especially in some of the Southern States, fraud among officials and their allies has prevailed to an alarming extent. Then, how often have we to record the robberies perpetrated by cashiers of banks and other institutions, or by others in authority. The community becomes demoralized by such crimes in high places. Defalcations can be traced, in most cases, to the overconfidence and want of vigilance in the managers of financial or great business establishments. This Rodman case is an example. Let all such establishments look sharply after their books, and keep a watchful eye over those who handle their money, and there will be fewer embezzlements and less temptation to commit them.

The Operatio Season-Paris and New

York. As the fashionable season at the seaside and great summer resorts closes the interest in music, and especially in the opera as the most delightful embodiment of music, deepens until it becomes the most absorbing topic among society people. A brilliant operatic season is the bright promise of a summer garden within the walls of the Academy. Never in the history of music in this city has this promise been more brilliant than at the present time. Miss Nilsson comes back to us in the fulness of her powers, and with her fame broadened and deepened by her great successes since she first captivated the American people. She will be supported by a company as fresh in voice as in reputation, and we may at last expect what the HERALD has always demanded-a perfect ensemble. All these conditions fulfilled, it could hardly be otherwise than that we shall have an operatic campaign as brilliant as any ever seen in Paris. Indeed, we seem to be taking the place of Paris in musical culture and liberality. Such growth is marvellous, but it is demonstrating itself more unmistakably every day. In other times it was Jenny Lind or Sontag or Grisi only who conquered. We once put a prima donna surrounded by automata upon the stage and called the entertainment Italian opera.

prima donna as much as ever, we insist upon it that she shall be supported as well as the leading actress in one of our leading theatres is supported. That this has been conceded to our people is due to a great extent to the policy of the HERALD in demanding it and insisting that the people will recognize and reward it. New York is at last to have opera, as we trust and believe, presented in a way worthy of a great city and the metropolis of the American Continent. Strangely enough, just at the moment the Academy of Music takes its place among the opera houses of the world the famed homes of the lyric drama in Paris are closed and silent. A year has come which brings greater misfortunes to Paris than that of Sedan-greater consternation than the Commune. A winter without the opera, without a reigning prima

donna, without an opportunity for the

The Closing of the Summer Season | the value of the surrounding property, we are | art for both Europe and America; such is the | condition of the proud capital which once compelled the rest of the world to wait till Paris said, "Now you may praise since we are tired praising." But Paris is not only without the opera; she is still further humiliated by seeing the great master pass her by without seeking to conciliate her judgment. Verdi does not stop to ask what the Parisians think of his new work, "Aida," and both Egypt and America will have heard it before it is heard in Paris. This is a revolution that ten years ago would have been thought impossible. It is to be accomplished, however, and when Signor Muzio raises his bâton to the first strains of the overture to "Aida" it will be the realization of the impossibility, the proof of great musical growth and culture in this city. Under all these circumstances the approaching operatic season ought not only to be the most brilliant we have ever had, but the beginning of a series which shall increase in splendor and magnificence from year to year.

> A Copy of the Herald in Mid-Ocean. We published a few days ago a brief notice of a remarkable incident in the late voyage of the steamer Arndt, in which she lost her screw and came into New York under sail, having, while yet five hundred miles from this port, received from the Ville du Havre a copy of a New York paper containing the "Weather Probabilities" of the 9th inst., and found them of great utility. We are now enabled to give the interesting account of this incident from the pen of the commander of the Arndt (which will be found in another column), from which it appears that meteorological predictions which he found so correct and useful to him were in a copy of the Herald of the 9th of August. Captain Felberg's experience conclusively shows that the distribution of the weather bulletins far out at sea is not only possible, but might be made easy in practice, and that if arrangements could be made by which out-going vessels might signal in-coming ships a splendid service would be rendered the latter. The HERALD, in recently commenting on the incident above alluded to, presented a plan by which this most valuable service might be arranged for, and the suggestion has been

porary, the Baltimore Sun. If the forecasts of wind and weather could be made available by a disabled steamer, five hundred miles from New York, and have been found almost true to the letter, it seems perfeetly clear that the proposed arrangement is feasible. Captain Felberg received the "Probabilities" of the 9th inst., but those of the 10th were even, if possible, more literally fulfilled in his experience from the 10th to the close of his voyage, a period covering three days.

trongly endorsed by our judicious contem-

The Religious Press and What They Say About Current Events.

We do not observe in the columns of our religious contemporaries any special reference to the subject still agitating the public mind. We mean the powers of Cæsar which some republican politicians insist General Grant shall be invested with. It would seem, from all we can gather from our pious friends, that the purple robe may yet envelop our President, with their consent.

The Observer observes nothing beyond its peculiar Presbyterian ken. There is no originality nowadays in the Observer, not even a reference to original sin.

The taxation of Church property is a subject of consideration in the Church Union. The Freeman's Journal gives an account of "Crusader on his Way"-referring to what Hugh Murray, a "tried and true soldier of the Vicar of Christ," has done. The Journal

if, by events that may happen any day, Chevalier If, by events that may happen any day, chevalier Hugh Murray is not called to his place as a solder of the Pope, in Rome, he will be welcomed in Spain by the Carlists. He goes there burdened by no international hindrances. He goes, as he went ten years before the Canadian Pontifical Zounves went—the first fruits of America offered in the cause of the Catholic Church and of its head, the Pope. We reckon that he will reach Catalonia saiely, and that he will be very welcome. And we do not anticipate that he will leave his bones in Spain. A faith and a heroic purpose such as his have been proved will be rewarded by standing one day in Rome.

The Mennonite immigration is attracting the attention of our religious papers. The Examiner (Baptist) remarks in this connection:

We have a double welcome for all who seek our shores to escape persecution for conscience's sake, and especially for those who believe in the entire separation of Church and State; who wish to worship God in their own way and are willing to accord to others the same privilege; who hold themselves responsible to God and not to the Pope. We hope, however, our Mennonite friends will abandon the idea which their former history has made necessary—of obtaining particular privileges by charter or promise from the government. We see it stated that, in regard to exemption from military service, they have received from our govwe see it stated that, in regard to exemption from military service, they have received from our government "encouraging overtures." They may not know that the government has no right to make promises of this kind, but they ought to learn that, except barbarous Indian tribes, persons born in the United States are citizens and liable to the duties as well as entitled to the privileges of citizensing. We want no imperium in imperio.

The Jewish Times discusses modern scepticism, and in the course of a well written and. from its own standpoint, a conscientious arti-

cle, says:—

England has given us many thinkers, sense of the best and boldest reformers and courageous educators, but they have to feel their way very cautiously. Society, so to say, is opposed to them and their ideas; it is fashionable to be a zealous member of the Church, and the philosopher, engaged in explaining and popularizing a new law of nature, has an onerous task before him to obtain a hearing, if that law happens to come in conflict with some accepted dogma of the Church. In order to be a full member of society one's orthodoxy must be without blemish. When the Duke of Somerset not long since published a work on the subject of scepticism, wherein he accorded to criticism the right of examining the biblical record, he raised an uncommon sensation; it was a peer who dared to join the ranks of the infidels, philosophers and thinkers, thus introducing the discussion of matters into society that ought to be accepted without discussion or controversy. The general press in England, of course, follows the current, and no leading paper could probably exist were its columns tainted by the faintest odor of scepticism. In Germany, papers like the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, the Kölnische Zeitung, the Wiener Freie Presse, would be laughed at, were they to speak seriously of miracles as matters of actual occurrence, were they to do such a thing they would lose their entire credit, and be all but bapished from the circles where they circulate. In England, on the contrary, were any of the leading papers to speak doubtingly of the biblical miracles, it would raise a pious horror, a storm of indignation, not much unike that created in Papal circles by the publication of Gallico's book.

The Catholic Review (published in Brooklyn) cle. savs: -The Catholic Review (published in Brooklyn)

is a Roman Catholic paper, and contains every week a wholesale account of movements

in the world of Catholicism. The Evangelist gives a brief editorial account of "Thirty Years in Scottish Church History," and it would require about thirty years' patience to ascertain what it is all about. The sum of it is, however, that "the Established Church of Scotland owes to-day more to the Free Church than it would be disposed to acknowledge. The shock of the disruption roused it to new life, and the example of the voluntaries-made such in spite of them-

selves—taught it profitable lessons, which it

It is a pleasure to notice that the Independent finds space to devote a column or two to the subject of art. James Jackson Jarves is the author of the initiative article. What Mr. Jarves intends to do is not portrayed in his first lines, but his drawings may be better hereafter. We want some good and sensible life pictures on pious topics, as well in the studio as in the pulpit.

New Safeguards of Navigation. One of the most important papers recently contributed to science was read on the 22d instant before the American Association, at Portland, by Professor William A. Rogers, on the safety of ships at sea. The elaborate data brought forward by the author of the paper reveal the startling fact that the percentage of wrecks since 1858 has been steadily increasing. In the case of British shipping the percentage since that year has alarmingly risen from thirty-eight to fifty-seven, while in one year, with a decrease of four per cent in the number of ships, the wreckage was twenty-one per cent in excess. The conclusion reached by the Professor was that nearly three-fourths of these disasters at sea were preventable, and he showed, statistically, that a very large proportion of vessels go to the bottom that the owners may get the insurance.

But the chief value of the paper was the

light it sheds upon the chronometric sources of error on board ship and the demonstration of the unreliability of all nice determinations of a vessel's position. To this prolific source of marine casualties is doubtless rightly charged the augmented percentage of wrecks, and nothing of greater moment to commerce and mankind can be discussed. A few days ago we had the loss of the City of Washington, without any satisfactory reason for it, while it is certain that had that vessel lost her reckoning and every instrument by which to determine it her commander might have safely navigated her inshore by the water thermometer and the lead. The time has arrived when navigators sailing on the great thoroughfares of trade, instead of trusting only to the guidance and glimmer of the stars overhead-a dependence which ever fails when most needed in the hour of storm or fogshould also employ the thermometer and guilty parties will be discovered. In any case learn to feel their way in almost perfect the details of a strange story will be divulged security. Franklin, with his great practical which will challenge the record of passion mind, discovered nearly a century ago that the and crime for its fellow. seaman, in approaching our coasts, could steer with the greatest certainty in the blackest weather by thermometric tests of the warn Gulf Stream current and its cold counter stream. His friend William , who made a sea voyage from Boston to Norfolk to try the scheme, sailed almost as safely without a compass as with one, and his experience has ever since been cited by the most eminent navigators as conclusive proof of the great value of thermometrical navigation. When the present current charts, accessible to all mariners, are properly studied they will enable them to mark most clearly the position of the ship when other determination is impossible—as clearly, to use old Williams' words, as if "the stripes of water were distinguished by the

colors red, white and blue." But, besides this thermometric guide, the pefogged or weather-ridden seaman, when nearing land, has the sounding line to tell him within a few miles just where he is. The splendid researches in the deep sea are rapidly progressing and are intensely practical, for we may hope they will ultimately give us a photographic chart of the sea bottom, its valleys and its basins, its banks and plateaus and all its topography so fully that a sailing master ought to be able to very nearly tell his position by the lead. Professor Pierce, of the Coast Survey, in discussing Professor Rogers' paper, argued that soundings, made compulsory by law, will prove the only safeguard of ships, and showed that by the nicest astronomic determinations the navigator may count usually on an error of twenty miles, and very often as much as sixty miles, without taking into account errors from compass deviation and other sources. The American coast generally shelves gradually into the Atlantic, so much so that our best sailing directions assure the cautious mariner he may. with the lead and chart, find the marks underfoot so plain that he cannot, if he will try them, get unknowingly into the dangers of the shore. There can be no doubt that the agitation of the subject discussed by the Association at Portland will do great good. But it suggests, what the HERALD, as echoing the voice of the people, has often contended for, extensive government deep-sea explorations and surveys and other similar researches for obtaining data requisite for more accurate and complete ocean-current charts. If Professor Pierce's plan of making lead navigation compulsory by law, under given circumstances, were agitated by the underwriters and the press, we might be spared many such unutterable horrors as only yesterday, it seems, the telegraph flashed to us from Meagher's Rock. The government, through its various well-prepared bureaus, as well as through its navy, Coast Survey and through special expeditions sent out, cannot too soon begin the work of submarine survey and cartography and the exploration of all oceanic phenomena, the knowledge of which would make the track of the mariner on the high seas as easy to find as the path of the Western woodsman through the forest after the trees have been blazed by his axe. THE BOND-RAISING DODGE WAS SUCCESSFULLY

practised by a man named Horton on some bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. He temporarily benefited by the transaction to the amount of twenty seven thousand dollars, but is at present contemplating his crime through the barred doors of a cell in Lancaster Jail. The details, as furnished by a private detective firm, will be found elsewhere. The story is a suggestive one for Sabbath reading. THE SPANISH BELLIGERENTS continue active

in their operations. Government forces are being moved in large bodies against the Carlists, and the Madrid Cabinet contemplates a new loan. The Prince of the Asturias is about to issue a proclamation. The paper will, of course, add to the difficulties of the existing complications.

THE FRENCH PROPLE remain firm in their determination to pay off the Prussian war indemnity in the month of October next. The Berlin Chancellor must then commence to look out for a purely home budget. He will no doubt be fully equal to the tax crisis.

with the dark story which comes from the Long Island village of Huntington. There is something very painful in every link of the chain of events, which reaches back from the finding of the mutilated remains of the young farmer, Charles G. Kelsey, in the Sound, to the days when he was first smitten with the charms of the village belle. It covers a period of seven or eight years. Love, a passion which has had its careful analyzers among the finest minds from immemorial ages, is still a puzzle. What Edmund Burke says of taste may be said of love-it is too delicate to bear the chains of a definition. There is a pure ideal love which we call divine, but in man or woman love is alloved with clay, and its exhibition bears all the consequences of the mixture. From Petrarch, in hopeless agony carving the name of Laura on the trees, to the strange, wild creature, Heathcliffe, which Emily Bronte imagined, and whose moody passion she painted in such sombre colors the phases of unsatisfied yearning are very wide. Sensual craving comes to mar the poet's dream, and between love and lust men are confounded in attempting to judge how this passion operates in others—often how it operates in themselves. However compounded may have been the young farmer's passion for the young lady in the case, it was certainly intense. Neither ears nor refusals damped its ardor. Letters: were written to the young lady which seem the work of a madman or a base wretch and while they were on the one side attributed to Kelsey, on the other side they were attributed to parties anxious to ruin him in the lady's eyes. Last November the unfortunate Kelsey, when returning from a political meeting, was set upon by masked men, tarred and feathered. He ran to his house and was heard to descend from his room to the well for water to wash off the evidences of the shame that had been put upon him. From the nanelessly mutilated state in which the remains were found it is evident that he was brutally murdered by those who feared identification is the lynching affair. The inquest was opened vesterday at Huntington, and it is to be hoped, now that it is certain murder was done, that the

The Crime of Huntington.

is, of course, to be considered in cor

Woman, the cause of the most terrible wars,

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. General Canby is in Indianapolis Congressman J. R. Lofland of Delawart, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Oneida Communists are overrun with appli cations for membership. Attorney General J. A. Chaplean, of Quebec, is

topping at the Grand Central Hotel. Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego is staring at the St. Nicholas Hotel. It is stated that the wife of "Old Probablities"

has inherited a fortune of \$1,000,000. Commander Rush R. Wallace, of the United States Navy, is registered at the New York Hotel.

Ensign K. Niles and Master K. Robrer, of the United States Navy, yesterday arrived at Banum's Paymaster K. C. Carmody, of the United Sates Navy, is among the late arrivals at the Ewrett

Henrictta Robinson, better known as "the villed murderess," now serving out a life, term at sing Sing, has become insane

Judge H. M. Jones and family, of St. Louis and Mr. John Hodnet, of the St. Louis Times ar stopping at Barnum's Hotel. Father Tom Burke, the distinguished Domidcan,

is actively employed lecturing and preaching in the churches of the South of Ireland. William Jennings, of Springfield, who has been

for many years, is under arrest for defrading the

lor preached from II. Ephesians xxi., 27 Queen Victoria was not present: neither were royal family. Queen Victoria will, it is said, vist Isle of

Skye while on her Highland tour. She fill be the first British sovereign since James IV. d Scotland. who has visited the Hebrides. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Sydiev Water-

ow, has accepted the invitation of the provincial mayors to a banquet to be given at fork, in his honor, on the 26th of September.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has been visiting St.

Kilda and distributing Bibles, tea and sugar among the islanders. The old ladies ay that tea acter this fashion is particularly conciling-without money and without scrip.
Sir P. Madden's executors have sold an extraor-

dinary literary collection-17,500 street ballads of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The lot realized £443. The poor poet who composed them never dreamed, perhaps, of so much money. An English Parliamentary return reports the number of deaths from starveton within the Lon-

don metropolitan district diring the year 1872. There were in all eighty-three dismal cases within the circuit specified, pesides hirteen in the eastern division of Middlesex. Lord Inverurie, the eldest solot the Earl of Kintore, was married to Lady Sydny Charlotte Mon-

tagu, only daughter of Georg sixth Duke of Manchester, at St. George's hurch, Hanover square, London. The ceremonit was performed in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of friends. Most Rev. Archbishop Manning of Westminster. England, finds himself unable to ttend the open ing of the new Cathedral of Armich, Ireland, ac-

cording to promise made to the Primate of the Church in that country. The Archishop pleads in excuse the condition of his healthconsequent on fatigue induced by his labors at the ecent Synod of the Church in England. Two members of the English episcopacy will represent Hi Grace on the

THE FAT MEN.

President Grant Replies to the Invitheir Clam Bake.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Augus 30, 1973. Mr. Charles W. Bradley, ex-Presiden of the Far Men's Association, received the folloring letter from President Grant yesterday afterioon. It is in reply to a note of invitation, sent by &. Bradley. July 28, 1873, which has already appeared in the

DEAR SIR—The Fresident directs us to corress to your his thanks for your very polite invitation or the 2sth inst, and to say that previous engagements fill prevent him from sending an acceptance. I am, e, your obedient servant, C. C. SNIFFEN, Assistant ceretary.

Haven, Conn.

Mr. Bradley will have the missive paced in a handsome frame and hang it in his office A crowd of people, hearing that a letter had been received President, called on Mr. Bradey during the day and evening to see and take it hand so great a curiosity. This is the first personal communication ever received from the executive Mansion in this part of the city.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rear Admiral J. G. Almy leaves Washington this afternoon for New York to take the steamer on the 5th of September for the South Pacific tation. Lieutenant Commander Samuel S. Vilson ordered to the receiving ship Vermont; Surgeon Gorgas is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, relieving surgeon Hoobling, who is ordered to the Monongahela; Carpenter G. W. Onver is ordered to special duty in the bureau of he Congruction Department at the Washington and